

To: CN=Julia Valentine/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US@EPA[]
Cc: "David Cohen" [cohen.david@epa.gov]
From: CN=Enesta Jones/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US
Sent: Thur 10/18/2012 5:32:21 PM
Subject: Re: FW: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012
Jim_Magill@platts.com
<mailto:porterr@api.org>
bushw@api.org
(embedded image)

Yea, call him out!!!!!!!

Enesta Jones
Press Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.7873
Cell: 202.236.2426

From: Julia Valentine
To: "Magill, Jim" <Jim_Magill@platts.com>
Cc: Enesta Jones
Date: 10/18/2012 01:30 PM EDT
Subject: RE: FW: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012

of course.
Will you be updating your story since it presently said that EPA didn't respond? Thanks!

send em along.
Julia P. Valentine
Press Office, U.S. EPA
Office of the Administrator
202.564.0496 direct
202.779.0084 mobile/txt

From: "Magill, Jim" <Jim_Magill@platts.com>
To: Julia Valentine/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 10/18/2012 01:10 PM
Subject: RE: FW: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012

OK. Thanks.

Is there any possibility that I can ask a few follow-up questions?

From: Valentine.Julia@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Valentine.Julia@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 12:08 PM
To: Magill, Jim
Cc: Jones.Enesta@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Re: FW: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012

Hi, Jim,

This is what I have for you on Pavillion. Thanks.

EPA has released new monitoring data as part of the agency's ongoing analysis of ground water quality in the Pavillion, Wyoming area. These data were collected in collaboration with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), which conducted its own sampling at one of the wells. USGS data were released earlier. EPA's new data and the USGS data are generally consistent with the monitoring data included in EPA's December 2011 Draft Report on Pavillion Area Ground Water Investigation. The data, along with EPA's draft report and USGS data, will be submitted to an independent expert peer review panel. EPA will also take public comment on its data and will be extending the comment period to January 15, 2013 to give stakeholders sufficient time to consider all data related to the Pavillion, Wyoming groundwater investigation.

Julia P. Valentine
Press Office, U.S. EPA
Office of the Administrator
202.564.0496 direct
202.779.0084 mobile/txt

"Magill, Jim" ---10/18/2012 11:37:21 AM---Julia: Please see the API news release and attached documents for your comments.

From: "Magill, Jim" <Jim_Magill@platts.com>
To: Julia Valentine/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 10/18/2012 11:37 AM
Subject: FW: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012

Julia:

Please see the API news release and attached documents for your comments.
Jim

From: Reid Porter [mailto:porterr@api.org]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 10:24 AM
To: Reid Porter
Subject: API PRESS RELEASE: New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming, October 18, 2012

NEWS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 18, 2012
Bill Bush | 202.682.8114 | bushw@api.org

New USGS tests cast doubt on EPA water quality testing at Pavillion, Wyoming

WASHINGTON, October 18, 2012 – API Director of Upstream Erik Milito told reporters this morning that results from recent USGS water quality testing in EPA monitoring wells at Pavillion, Wyoming raise serious questions about the adequacy of EPA practices in drilling monitoring wells and testing water samples. He said apparent EPA failures to follow sound scientific practices at

Pavillion also raise concerns about the testing it is now doing in its national study on potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources:

"EPA's water quality investigation at Pavillion, Wyoming, adds to our concerns about similar testing it is conducting in its national study. Unscientific testing could produce flawed results that could result in major adverse impacts on shale energy development and the vast potential it has to contribute to U.S. jobs, U.S. economic recovery and U.S. energy security.

"We've looked closely at what the USGS did and at its data. The USGS did a better job. Unlike EPA, it chose not to test samples from one of the two wells that EPA drilled because that well was unable to provide representative samples due to its low-flow characteristics. Again, in the well from which the USGS did draw samples, it found that the samples did not contain several compounds of interest previously identified by EPA. In addition, while EPA has yet to acknowledge this, hydrocarbons are naturally occurring and have historically been detected in groundwater in the Pavillion area. It is not unexpected to find hydrocarbons in groundwater in a hydrocarbon-bearing formation.

"The Pavillion analysis is critically important because EPA – as part of its separate nationwide study into potential drinking water impacts – is also drilling monitoring wells and collecting and analyzing samples in other places. If EPA thinks its investigation at Pavillion has produced scientifically useful information, then it may proceed in the same inexperienced way at other testing sites, assume it is getting additional useful information, and employ that information to justify changes in public policy.

"The shale revolution is changing the face of American energy development. It's boosting domestic oil and natural gas production, putting hundreds of thousands of people to work, and delivering added billions in revenue to state and federal governments. It's also strengthening our nation's energy security and reducing our trade deficit. But it could do even more, provided the federal government does not create regulatory obstacles based on flawed research."

API is a national trade association that represents all segments of America's technology-driven oil and natural gas industry. Its more than 500 members – including large integrated companies, exploration and production, refining, marketing, pipeline, and marine businesses, and service and supply firms – provide most of the nation's energy. The industry also supports 9.2 million U.S. jobs and 7.7 percent of the U.S. economy, delivers \$86 million a day in revenue to our government, and, since 2000, has invested over \$2 trillion in U.S. capital projects to advance all forms of energy, including alternatives.

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